

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE IN A *MILLION SUNS*
INTO *SEJUTA MATAHARI* BY BAROKAH RUZIATI**



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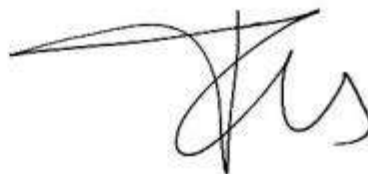
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ABSTRACT

This research focused on the translation analysis of noun phrase in A Million Suns into Sejuta Matahari by Barokah Ruziati. The objectives of this research are (1) to classify the translation shift of noun phrase in A Million Suns into Sejuta Matahari by Barokah Ruziati and (2) to describe the equivalent of translation of noun phrase in the novel and its translation. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. The object of this research is the noun phrases and its translation found in A Million Suns novel translated into Sejuta Matahari by Barokah Ruziati. The data are sentences containing noun phrase and the data source is a novel entitled A Million Suns by Barokah Ruziati which is translated into Sejuta Matahari. The writer uses the documentation and interviewing technique to collect the data. Then, to prove the validity of the data, the writer uses the triangulation where the data sources are from the novel and informant. The data are analyzed by comparing method. The result of this research shows that there are two types of translation shift: level shift and structural shift. First, the level shift occurs in 539 data or 10.1% of noun phrase translation. The level shift is divided into 6 types, there are: NP translated into noun, verb, adverb, adjective, number, and pronoun. Second, there are 4778 data or 89.9% of noun phrase included into the structural shift. The structural shift occurs in the translation of noun phrase into: NPa, NPb, NPC, NPd, NPe, NPf, NPg, NPh, and NPi. The equivalent of noun phrase translation is divided into equivalent and non equivalent translation. The equivalent translation occurs in 5317 data or 100% of data and none of them belongs to non equivalent translation.

Keywords: *translation, noun phrase, level shift, structural shift, equivalence*

ANALISIS PENERJEMAHAN FRASE KATA BENDA DALAM NOVEL *A MILLION SUNS (SEJUTA MATAHARI)* OLEH BAROKAH RUZIATI

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini fokus pada analisis penerjemahan frase kata benda dalam novel *Sejuta Matahari* oleh Barokah Ruziati. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu (1) untuk mengklasifikasikan jenis perubahan terjemahan frase kata benda dalam novel *A Million Suns* (*Sejuta Matahari*) oleh Barokah Ruziati dan (2) untuk mendeskripsikan kesetaraan penerjemahan frase kata benda dalam novel asli dan terjemahannya. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Objek dari penelitian ini yaitu frase kata benda dalam novel *A Million Suns* (*Sejuta Matahari*) oleh Barokah Ruziati. Data dari penelitian ini adalah semua kalimat yang mengandung frase kata benda dan sumber data dari penelitian ini berupa novel yang berjudul *A Million Suns* oleh Beth Revis dan *Sejuta Matahari* oleh Barokah Ruziati. Peneliti menggunakan teknik dokumentasi dan wawancara dalam mengumpulkan data. Lalu, untuk membuktikan keabsahan data, peneliti menggunakan metode triangulasi dimana sumber data berasal dari novel dan informan. Data-data tersebut dianalisis menggunakan metode komparatif. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat dua jenis perubahan penerjemahan: perubahan pada level dan perubahan pada struktur. Pertama, perubahan pada level muncul dalam 539 data atau 10.1% dari terjemahan frase kata benda. Perubahan pada level ini dibagi menjadi 6 jenis, yakni: NP diterjemahkan menjadi kata benda, kata kerja, kata keterangan, kata sifat, numeralia, dan kata ganti. Kedua, hasil dari penelitian ini terdapat perubahan pada struktur terjemahan dalam 4778 data atau 89.9% dari frase kata benda. Perubahan pada struktur muncul dalam terjemahan frase kata benda menjadi: : NP_a, NP_b, NP_c, NP_d, NP_e, NP_f, NP_g, NP_h, dan NP_i. Kesetaraan terjemahan frase kata benda dibagi menjadi terjemahan yang setara dan tidak setara. Kesetaraan terjemahan muncul dalam 5317 data atau 100% dan tidak satupun data termasuk dalam terjemahan yang tidak setara.

Kata Kunci: *terjemahan, frase kata benda, perubahan level, perubahan struktur, kesetaraan*

A. INTRODUCTION

The spreading of books, novels, magazines, and newspaper which are published in English language is really fantastic nowadays, especially in Indonesia. People can be easily find out the books, novels, and something else that they want to read from foreign writers at bookstores. Usually, the books, novels, even the tourism maps which are written in English language are also translated to Indonesian language. The process of translation here means that there is an exchange of language (in written form) from the Source Language (SL) for example; English, Japanese, France, etc., to the Target Language (TL) while in this case is translated into Indonesian language. People can fully understood the content and the message inside those books and novels that they have read if they read it in the translated version on their own language.

According to Ginory and Scimone (1995: 11), “translation is the process of transferring a text from a language into another in written form”. Then, Larson (1984: 3) stated that “translation is transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language”. Catford (1965: 1) also states that “translation is an operation performed on language, a process of substituting a text into one language for a text in another”. The other expert is Bassnett & Lefevere (in Sutopo, 2015: 14) who stated that “translation is, of course, a rewriting of an original text”.

In this research, the writer is interested to analyze the Noun Phrase in a novel by Beth Revis, *A Million Suns*. This novel is easily find at bookstores. It is published in original version (using the English language) and Indonesian version with the title *Sejuta Matahari*. This novel belongs to the second novel of the *Across the Universe Trilogy*. It is also being the New York Times Bestselling.

According to the writer, this novel contains a lot of noun phrases and its translation which need to be analyzed. While translating the English novel into Indonesian, there would be some problems occurred. Those problems may relate to the culture and grammar as there is a difference between the

languages. According to Simon (1966: 10), “it is important to see translations as writing practices fully informed by the tensions that traverse all cultural representation”.

This research focuses on translation shift of noun phrase. According to Frank (1972), “a noun phrase is the structure of phrase which the noun become a head of its phrase”. Shortly, noun phrase is a phrase headed by a noun. According to Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 48) there are 8 types of English noun phrase as follows:

- NP1 : Pre-modifier + Head
- NP2 : Pre-determiner + Determiner + Head
- NP3 : Pre-determiner + Head
- NP4 : Determiner + Pre-modifier + Head
- NP5 : Head + Post-modifier
- NP6 : Determiner + Head + Post-modifier
- NP7 : Pre-modifier + Head + Post-modifier
- NP8 : Determiner + Pre-modifier + Head + Post Modifier

Then, dealing with Alwi (2003: 251-254) the Indonesian noun phrase structures are:

- NPa : Nomina + Nomina
- NPb : Nomina + Demonstrative
- NPc : Nomina + Adjective
- NPd : Nomina + Pronoun
- NPe : Nomina + *yang* + Adjective
- NPf : Nomina + Verb
- NPg : Nomina + Adverb
- NPh : Nomina + Preposition
- NPi : Nomina + Numeralia

There are various noun phrases that occur in *A Million Suns*’ novel, as the example:

SL: “But already **lines crease** at her eyes, and the downward turn of her mouth seems permanent.”

TL: ”Namun **kerutan** sudah menghiasi mata Marae dan lengkungan ke bawah di mulutnya tampak permanen.”

Phrase *line crease* in source language is a noun phrase. In this sentence, phrase *line crease* is translated into *kerutan* in target language. While the word *kerutan* is a noun. The translator tries to simplify the sentence from a

noun phrase into a noun without changing the original meaning of the sentence. It will make the reader easier to understand the message of the sentence.

SL: "I'd be Eldest at **some point**,"

TL: "*Dan aku selalu tahu aku akan menjadi Eldest **suatu hari nanti**,*"

In this sentence, phrase *some point* in source language is a noun phrase and translated into *suatu hari nanti* in target language. While the words *suatu hari nanti* is an adverb. In Indonesian, *suatu hari nanti* is categorized into adverb of time because its function is to explain the time in that sentence. In this case, the translator tries to take similar meaning from the source language into the target language. By doing this, so the reader will understand the message easily.

The different language form and rules between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) make a process called translation shift. Catford (1965: 73) defines translation shift as "departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to TL". There are two major types of shift according to him; level shifts and category shifts.

1. Level Shifts

By a shift of level it means that a SL item at one linguistics has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. For example is:

SL: I see **the smirk** on the corner of his mouth.

TL: *Aku melihat **seringai** di sudut mulutnya.*

In this case there is an exchange from the noun phrase into noun, then the shift which occur is the level shift.

2. Category Shifts

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation.

a. Structure Shift, which involves a grammatical change between the structure of the SL and that of the TL. For example is:

SL: **Marae's eyes** are narrowed.

TL: ***Mata Marae** menyipit.*

- b. Class Shift, which occurs when the translation equivalent of SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.
- c. Unit Shift, which involves change in rank that is departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in SL is different rank in TL.
- d. Intra System Shift, where the shift occurs internally within a system; is where SL and TL process system which approximately correspondence formally as their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a noun corresponding term in TL system.

The translation process is also affected the equivalence of the result of translating in the target language. Dealing with Popovic in Bassnett (2002: 33) there are 4 types of equivalence as follows: Linguistic equivalence, Paradigmatic equivalence, Stylistic (translational) equivalence, Textual (syntagmatic) equivalence. While Nida in Bassnett (2002: 34) distinguishes two types of equivalence that are: formal and dynamic equivalence. According to Pym in Sutopo (2015: 126-127) “equivalence,..., says that the translation will have the same value ... as the source text. Sometimes the value is on the level of form, sometimes it is reference, and sometimes it is function”. Then, dealing with Bell in Sutopo (2015) the equivalence is divided into two types by the characteristics of its language, that are: formal structures and communication system. The last is from Baker (1991), the equivalence are divided into: equivalence at the word level, equivalence above the word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence, and pragmatic equivalence. All of the theory of equivalence above suggested the similar pattern about equivalence in translation. In the translation process, the output can be categorized into equivalent translation if it brings the same meaning or message from the source language into the target language, though there is a process of deletion one or more elements in the source language, it does not change the meaning at all. As the opposite, the output of translation will be categorized into non equivalent if the message from the source language is not transferred appropriately.

Based on those phenomena above, the writer is interested in doing a research entitled **A Translation Analysis of Noun Phrase in *A Million Suns* into *Sejuta Matahari* by Barokah Ruziati**. Then, the objectives of this research are (1) to classify the translation shift of noun phrase in *A Million Suns* into *Sejuta Matahari* by Barokah Ruziati and (2) to describe the equivalent of translation of noun phrase in the novel and its translation. The aims of this research is different with the previous research which is done by Cipto (2013, UMS) entitled *A Translation Analysis of Noun Phrase in *Unearthly Novel* by Cynthia Hand and Its Translation*. While the objective of the previous study is focused in identifying the types of category shift, this research is focused in the two major shifts which occurred in a translation process.

In this research, the writer shows the result of her study in translation analysis of noun phrase in *A Million Suns* into *Sejuta Matahari* by Barokah Ruziati, it includes the translation shifts and equivalent of translation.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The object of this research is the noun phrases and its translation found in *A Million Suns* novel translated into *Sejuta Matahari* by Barokah Ruziati. The data are sentences containing noun phrase and the data source is a novel entitled *A Million Suns* by Beth Revis which is translated into *Sejuta Matahari*. The writer uses the documentation and interviewing technique to collect the data. The steps of collecting data are: reading the novel entitled *A Million Suns* by Beth Revis, reading the translated version of the novel entitled *Sejuta Matahari*, underlying the noun phrase, writing the data found in the novel in a paper, coding the data, and interviewing the source man. Then, to prove the validity of the data, the writer uses the triangulation where the data sources are from the novel and informant. The technique of analyzing data is by comparing between the source language (SL) and target language (TL) of noun phrase in *A Million Suns* into *Sejuta Matahari* by Barokah Ruziati.

C. RESEARCH FINDINGS

This part consists of research findings of the translation analysis of noun phrase in *A Million Suns* into *Sejuta Matahari* by Barokah Ruziati and the equivalent of translation on it.

1. Translation Shift of Noun Phrase found in *A Million Suns* into *Sejuta Matahari* by Barokah Ruziati

The writer divides 2 types of translation shift, they are: level shift and structural shift.

a. Level Shift

The writer finds 6 types of level shift in noun phrase translation as follows: NP translated into noun, verb, adverb, adjective, number, and pronoun. The writer only shows several example for this shift.

(1) Noun Phrase Translated into Noun

There are 381 data or 7.1% of noun phrase translated into a noun. The following example is:

0090/AMS14/SM12

SL: I turn around and look at **the engine** as if it could answer me.

TL: Aku berbalik dan menatap *mesin* seolah-olah benda itu bisa menjawabku.

The engine in this sentence is a NP which is marked by the word **the** as pre-modifier and followed by a headword that is the word **engine**. The translation of this phrase is *mesin*, while in the target language, *mesin* is categorized into a noun. There is a level shift occurs in this data because there is a process of deletion element “**the**” in the phrase **the engine**. Though the noun phrase form changed, the meaning does not change at all. The function of noun phrase in the SL is as an object and so in the TL.

(2) Noun Phrase Translated into Adjective

The writer finds 26 data or 0.5% of noun phrase translated into an adjective. One of the data is:

3141/AMS155/SM195

SL: "It's **a mess**."

TL: "Ini *kacau* sekali."

The phrase **a mess** in that sentence is included into NP. It is marked by **a** as pre-modifier and **mess** as a headword. **A mess** here translated into *kacau* in target language, while the word *kacau* is an adjective. There is a level shift occurs in this data since the element "**a**" is deleted. Though the element of noun phrase is deleted, it does not bother the real meaning from the source language in the target language. The function of noun phrase in the SL and TL is as complement.

(3) Noun Phrase Translated into Number

There are 24 data or 0.5% of noun phrase translated into number. The following example is:

3031/AMS151/SM188

SL: "Elder gave me access more than **a month** ago," she admits.

TL: "Elder memberiku akses lebih dari *sebulan* yang lalu," dia mengakui.

In the sentence above, **a month** is a NP when **a** stands as pre-modifier and **month** as the headword. **A month** in source language means one month and it indicates a number or period of time. The phrase is translated into *sebulan* in target language, while *sebulan* also brings a meaning *satu bulan* in Indonesian language. Then, it can be concluded that *sebulan* is a number. There is level shift occurs in this data, though the element "**a**" is deleted, but in the target language it becomes a group of word *sebulan* which brings the same meaning if the element "**a**" is translated. The function of noun phrase in the sentence is as an adverb of time both in the SL and TL.

(4) Noun Phrase Translated into Pronoun

The writer finds 14 data or 0.3% of noun phrase which translated into pronoun. The example is:

1082/AMS59/SM73

SL: It's that, when it happened, he wasn't **the one** to save me.

TL: Hanya saja, saat mimpi buruk itu terjadi, bukan *dia* yang menyelamatkanku.

The one is a noun phrase type which is marked by **the** as pre-modifier and **one** as a headword. The phrase then translated into target language being pronoun. *Dia* in target language indicates a third singular person and functions as pronoun. There is level shift occurred in this data since the form of noun phrase is only translated into a single word, that is pronoun. The form of noun phrase is different from the SL into TL, but not the meaning. The function of noun phrase in the SL and TL is as an object.

b. Structural Shift

In this research, the English noun phrase is also translated into 9 forms of Indonesian noun phrase. The noun phrase are translated into: NPa (noun + noun), NPb (noun + demonstrative), NPc (noun + adjective), NPd (noun + pronoun), NPe (noun + *yang* + adjective), NPf (noun + verb), NPg (noun + adverb), NPh (noun + preposition), and NPi (noun + number). In this part, the writer shows several data as the example.

(1) Noun Phrase Translated into NPa

There are 990 data or 18.6% of noun phrase which translated into NPa (noun + noun). The example is:

0087/AMS13/SM12

SL: I continue, Eldest told me that **the engine** was losing efficiency.

TL: Aku melanjutkan, Eldest memberitahuku *mesin pesawat* mulai kehilangan efisiensi.

In the sentence above, **the engine** is translated into *mesin pesawat*. **The** here stands as pre-modifier and the word **engine** stands as a head or noun. The translation is *mesin pesawat*, while the form is included into NPa. Both *mesin* and *pesawat* is a noun

in Indonesian language. The word *mesin* is a noun and stands as the headword in the target language, and *pesawat* is a noun also which explains that in every plane there must be an engine inside. So, the word *mesin* and *pesawat* is related one another. There is deletion of element **the** in **the engine** phrase, but the translation itself conduct a clear meaning that is *mesin pesawat*. The function of noun phrase in this sentence is as an object complement both in the SL and TL. There is a structural shift that occurs in this noun phrase since the headword is stands in the different position from SL and TL, but it brings the same message accurately.

(2) Noun Phrase Translated into NPc

There are 520 data or 9.8% of noun phrase which translated into NPc (noun + adjective). The example is as follows:

0050b/AMS12/SM10

SL: Her voice is flat, but I catch **a wary tone** under her words.

TL: Suaranya datar, tapi aku menangkap *nada waspada* di balik kata-katanya.

The phrase **a wary tone** is a type of NP. **A** here stands as determiner, **wary** as pre-modifier, and **tone** as the headword. **A wary tone** is translated into the target language becomes *nada waspada*. *Nada* here is a noun and stands as the headword, while *waspada* is an adjective. There is a structural shift occurs in the data, if element “a” is deleted, then the structure of the phrase is also changed, but not the meaning. The function of noun phrase in the SL and TL is as an object complement.

(3) Noun Phrase Translated into NPf

The writer finds only 5 data or 0.1% of noun phrase translated into NPf (noun + verb). The example is:

3225b/AMS159/SM200

SL: My father would have called it “**pissing rain**,” and it stings my skin and gets in my eyes.

TL: Ayahku akan menyebutnya “*hujan mengamuk*”, dan air hujan menyengat kulitku serta masuk ke mataku.
 The phrase *pissing rain* is a noun phrase which formulated as pre-modifier that is the word **pissing** and **rain** as the headword or noun. The translation of **pissing rain** is *hujan mengamuk*. While in Indonesian language, *hujan* is a noun and stands as the headword, then *mengamuk* is a verb. There is a structural shift occurs in this phrase, since the position of the headword is different from the source language to the target language, but it still brings the same meaning. The function of noun phrase in this SL and TL is as an object.

(4) Noun Phrase Translated into NPh

The writer finds 129 data or 2.5% of noun phrase translated into NPh (noun + preposition). The example is:

2044/AMS104/SM131

SL: “Do you think there will be enough to identify **the murderer**?” Elder asks.

TL: “Menurutmu jumlahnya akan cukup untuk mengidentifikasi **si pembunuh**?” tanya Elder.

The phrase **the murderer** is conducted from pre-modifier that is the word **the** and **murderer** as the headword. **The murderer** then translated into **si pembunuh**, while the word *si* as preposition of Indonesian language and *pembunuh* is a noun as the headword in the target language. The form of noun + preposition is a variation of NPh. There is a clear structural shift in this data since the position of the noun is different, but not the meaning. The function of noun phrase in the sentence is as an object both in the source language and target language.

2. Equivalent of Noun Phrase Translation in *A Million Suns* into *Sejuta Matahari* by Barokah Ruziati

The equivalence translation is divided into 2 types, they are equivalent translation and non equivalent translation.

a. Equivalent Translation

The data can be called equivalent if it brings the real meaning from the source language to the target language. The percentage of the data which is equivalent is about 100%, there are 5317 noun phrases from 4522 sentences belong to the equivalent translation. The examples of data belong to equivalent translation as follows:

0004/AMS10/SM7

SL: I see **the smirk** on **the corner of Orion's mouth** as he relished in **Eldest's death**.

TL: Aku melihat *seringai* di *sudut mulut Orion* saat dia bergembira atas *kematian Eldest*.

The data above includes into data number 0004. There are three noun phrases occur in that sentence. The first is **the smirk** becomes *seringai*, there is a translation form of NP1 to Noun. Then, the phrase **the corner of Orion's mouth** becomes *sudut mulut Orion*, this one is a form of NP4 to NPd. The last is the phrase **Eldest's death** which is translated into *kematian Eldest*, while the form is NP1 to NPd. The meaning in the source language is clearly translated into the target language. There is no meaning which is left. So, the data here is equivalent.

4239/AMS201/SM257

SL: I carefully tuck **the ripped page** into **my pocket** and turn to **the operating manual**.

TL: Aku dengan hati-hati memasukkan **halaman yang dirobek** ke **saku** dan beralih ke **manual pengoperasian**.

The data number 4239 is also included into equivalent translation. The sentence above consists of three noun phrases. The phrase **the ripped page** is a noun phrase type 4 formulated by **the** as determiner, **ripped** is an adjective and stands as pre-modifier, and **page** as the headword. Then it becomes *halaman yang dirobek* in the target language. *Halaman yang dirobek* is included into NPe in Indonesian noun phrase form. The phrase **my pocket** is a noun phrase type 1 translated into *saku* in Indonesian. *Saku* is a noun. Then, the last phrase is

operating manual and it also includes into noun phrase type 1. **Operating manual** then becomes *manual pengoperasian* in the target language. Those three noun phrase have the different form in the source language and the target language, but it does not bother the real meaning. So, it still becomes equivalent translation.

b. Non Equivalent Translation

Non equivalence is occurred when the meaning of the data in the target language is not appropriate with the source language. In this research, there is 0% or none of the data belongs to non equivalent translation.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the analyzed data, the writer explains the conclusion as follows:

1. From 5317 data of English noun phrase, they are divided into two types of shift when translated into Indonesian language: level shift and structural shift. First, the level shift consists of 381 data or 7.1% of noun phrase are translated into noun, 39 data or 0.7% of noun phrase into verb, 55 data or 1.0% of noun phrase into adverb, 26 data or 0.5% of noun phrase into adjective, 24 data or 0.5% of noun phrase into number, and 14 data or 0.3% of noun phrase are translated into pronoun. Second, the structural shift consists of 990 data or 18.6% of noun phrase translated into NPa, 573 data or 10.8% of noun phrase into NPb, 520 data or 9.8% of noun phrase into NPC, 1514 data or 28.5% of noun phrase into NPd, 229 data or 4.3% of noun phrase into NPe, 5 data or 0.1% of noun phrase into NPf, 284 data or 5.3% of noun phrase into NPg, 129 data or 2.5% of noun phrase into NPh, and 534 data or 10.0% of noun phrase are translated into NPi.

2. The writer finds 5317 data or 100% of sentences containing noun phrase belong to equivalent translation, and 0% or none of the data belongs to non equivalent translation.

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